HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1823. No. 173.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

For Sale, on a long Credit,

A TRACT of Land, on Collin's creek in this county, twelve miles south of Hillsborough, containing

Eleven hundred Acres,

about two hundred of which are cleared; it is extremely well watered, having a creek which makes quite through the main body of the land, with numerous branches. It is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, and especially cotton: and has on it a large and convenient dwelling house, a stone kitchen, a shedded barn, and other out houses.

Elijah Graves.

Orange county, May 27. 72—6w

The Semi-annual Examination

of the students under the care of the Rev. Wm. Bingham will be on the 5th and 6th of next month. The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the 1st of July. Board may be had in respectable families.

Mount Repose, May 12. 70—4w

CORN for Sale.

THE subscribers have forty or fifty barrels of good sound CORN, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Thos. Clancy & Co.

May 20. 71—6w

State of North-Carolina,

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

John Webb, Mark Howard and wife, and others, vs. *James Webb and Wm. S. Webb, executors of Wm. Webb, deceased.* } Petition for Legacy.

IT appearing to the court that William S. Webb, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said William S. Webb appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness Stephen K. Sneed, clerk of our said court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1823.

Stephen K. Sneed, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 00 72—6w

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity, April Term, 1823.

Jonathan Hadley vs. *William Thom, John Slade, and others.* } In Equity. Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Slade and Abner Hanner, two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said John Slade and Abner Hanner to appear here at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in October next, and put in their answers to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test,

A. Geren, C. M. E.

Price adv. $3 00. 70—6w

TRUST SALE.

IN execution of the trust and power in me vested by virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 10th December, 1822, made and executed by Francis Child, deceased, for certain purposes therein named, I shall,

On Monday, the 23d of June next,

proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, the tract of land whereon the said Francis Child lately resided, containing about five hundred acres, lying on the waters of Cain creek—also, the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child in and to a lot in the town of Hillsborough, whereon his mother, Mrs. Frances Child, now resides—and likewise the interest in remainder of the said Francis Child in and to several likely young negroes now in the possession of his said mother, Mrs Frances Child.

Thos. Thompson, *Trustee.*

May 12. 70—6w

M'Dowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington May 24.		Fayetteville May 29.		Newbern. May 17.		Petersburg. May 30.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	a	140	100	a 150	175	200	130	175
Apple,	———	40	42	45	55	40	45	40	43
Peach,	———	—		50	75	75	81	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	8	11	8½	9½	8	9	8	9
Beeswax,	———	33	35	30	32	32	35	—	
Butter,	———	12½	15	15	25	18	25	—	
Coffee,	———	25	26	25	29	27½	29	28	30
Corn,	bush.	60	65	65	70	50		65	70
Cotton,	lb.	9	10	8	10½	9	9½	8	11½
Candles, mould,	———	10		13	16	12½	15	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100	107	—		70		—	
Flour,	bbl.	750	900	700	725	850	900	650	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	90	100	90	110	125		105	
Country,	———	38	40	43	45	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	9250	9500	10080	11250	—		9500	10500
Lard,	lb.	10		8	10	8	9½	—	
Lime,	cask	150		200	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30		30	34	30		33	37½
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—		250	3 0	—		225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		700	800	—		550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	82	85	80	110	90	100	115	120
West India,	———	60	65	70	80	75	85	75	80
New England,	———	37½	40	40	45	45		38	40
Rice,	cwt.	325	300	350	400	350	400	—	
Shot,	———	—		1100	1200	—		1000	1012½
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55		75	80	—		75	87½
Turk's Island,	———	45		60	65	—		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	850	800	1000	1000	1100	750	1250
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	20	18	20	15	25
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	———	—		150	175	—		112½	175
Hyson,	———	—		100	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	———	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		275	350	—		350	1050
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	9		10		—	
Whiskey,	gall.	38	40	35		40		35	40
Wine, Madeira,	———	—		125	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	———	—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	———	—		—		160	200	—	
Port,	———	—		—		—		—	
Malaga,	———	—		65	85	—		—	

State of North-Carolina.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Rebecca Rankin vs. *Jedediah Rankin.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jedediah Rankin is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY,

Margaret Short vs *James Short.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Jane Short vs. *Aaron Short* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Aaron Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.

Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

THE RACE HORSE

NAPOLEON.

ONE of the handsomest and finest sons of that unequalled horse Sir Archy, will stand in Hillsborough every Thursday and Friday, at the very reduced price of ten dollars the season. References may be had to his hand bills, where all particulars may be seen relative to his unequalled performances on the turf, his blood, and his great reputation as a foal getter.

Lewis Sherley.

April 22. 67—

The Shorter Catechism,

for sale at this office.

☞ The Drawings begin Next Month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 5th, 1823

We have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Schemes, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union.—In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASH, as heretofore, *can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.*

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND, No. II.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY, and will progress under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000	is	100,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	is	20,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of	10,000	is	20,000 Dollars
2 Prizes of	5,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
20 Prizes of	1,000	is	20,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000 Dollars.
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000 Dollars.
6000 Prizes of	12	is	72,000 Dollars.

The whole Scheme will be completed in

TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $12 | *Quarters,* $3 00
Halves,.....6 | *Eighths,*....1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON

NMOUMENT LOTTERY

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of $20,000—2 of $10,000—2 of $5,000—3 of $2,000—8 of $1,000—50 of $100—100 of $50—200 of $20, & 5000 of $10—The whole to be completed in

SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, $10 | *Quarters,* $2 50
Halves,.....5 | *Eighths,*....1 25

TICKETS and SHARES in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange-Office, 114, Market-street

BALTIMORE:

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, *and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.*

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash for Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, *Jr. Sec'ry—Baltimore.*

66—3w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

for sale at this office.

Orange Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society was held at the Union Hotel in the town of Hillsborough, on the 19th March, 1823, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

Resolved, That for the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of worn out land reclaimed in the present year, a premium of 10 dollars be awarded.

For the largest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre, 5 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best boar, 5 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the best piece woollen fulled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece mixed cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars,

For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars.

For the best pair woollen stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best two horse plow, 10 dollars

For the best one horse plow, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton or potatoes, produce well authenticated certificates of the admeasurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring, planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough on the first Thursday in November next, to be conducted by a committee of arrangements consisting of five members, and that the premiums be awarded by a committee of nine members.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the premiums be paid in silver plate, with suitable inscriptions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months.

John Taylor, *Sec'ry*

April 2. 64—3m

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1823.

Dicey Mangum vs. *John J. Carrington and others.* } Petition for partition of the land of John Carrington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, William Knight, John Knight, Nancy Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jeptha Knight, James Knight, Jefferson Knight, Meekins Knight, Raleigh Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased, (which said Mary was one of the children and heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange county, deceased,) reside beyond the limits of this state, the eight last mentioned of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years: It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months successively, that the said defendants who are of full age, and those under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardians, appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next and put in their answers to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. $8 20. 66—3m

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1823.

Jarret Yeargain vs. *Edward Robson.* } In Equity. Injunction Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the said Edward Robson to appear here at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next, and put in his answer to the complainant's bill, orherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test,

James Webb, c. m. e.

Price adv. $2 75 66—6w

STILLS FOR SALE.

JOEL REYNOLDS & Co. have just received a supply of the best materials, and are now prepared to make STILLS of every description; also all kinds of TIN WARE, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit.

May 6. 69—

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Raleigh Register.

Agriculture of North-Carolina.

LETTER V.—COAL AND PLUMBAGO.

To Charles Fisher, esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

Sir—FOSSIL COAL is so little used, or even known, in this state, that probably many of our inhabitants will need to be told, that we refer to a combustible substance, found in the interior of the earth, and existing there in such abundance, as to furnish to most old and populous countries the greatest part of their fuel. This substance is of such value to England, that without it she would be utterly unable to carry on her manufacturing operations: indeed without it, she could hardly supply herself with fuel for the ordinary purposes of life. The following facts will show both how abundantly coal exists in nature, and what vast use is made of it in certain countries. One of the greatest coal formations known, is that of New-Castle in the north of England. This has already been worked for several hundred years, and still it is estimated, that the formation contains enough to last 100 years longer, although not less than 72,000,000 bushels are carried from it annually. London alone requires for her *monthly* supply 2,376,000 bushels. (Annals of philosophy 4, 411.)

Owing to the abundant resources for fuel afforded by our interminable forests, the United States have not hitherto employed Fossil Coal, except on a very limited scale. But the forests embraced within the older states, are by no means inexhaustible; every year they are bowing before the axe, and already have our more populous districts begun to feel the scarcity and expensiveness of fuel. As our country becomes more thickly settled, and our forests more extensively cleared, a resort to subterranean supplies for fuel will every day become more and more common. In several places already, where large manufacturing establishments have made great destruction of the surrounding forests, coal has become indispensable to their progress. In the most populous parts of the United States, it daily becomes more and more important to preseve the timber from destruction; and the time is by no means distant, when most of the fires that are lighted in the oldest sections of our country, will be fed from the stores that now lie for the most part undisturbed below the surface. Hence we infer that *coal is destined to become, at no very distant day, an article in much greater demand in our country than it is at present;* that to such states as contain it in abundance within themselves, it will be a very valuable possession, and, when their own wants are supplied, may afford the means of a lucrative commerce in supplying the wants of those states, which do not contain it. We may cite the sister state of Viginia for an example of the *commencement* of this traffic, which is, in our view, to become eventually so important.

Among those states which will be so fortunate as to embrace a full supply of this article within their own territory, the state of North Carolina will undoubtedly be one; nor will this privilege be small, although she has displayed little but cold indifference, while a limited geological research has added to her native riches, apparently ample beds of this mineral, and has traced out a region extending not less than a hundred miles from north to south, through the very centre of the state, where one of these beds is found, and where numerous other beds may be looked for, with the greatest probability of success—the whole being, without doubt, a continuation of those rich beds of coal, that lie on the borders of the James river. But methinks I hear some one say, "Of what use are these beds of coal to us? Are not our forests sufficient to supply us with fuel? And is it not easier to cut down our trees to feed our fires, than to delve for fuel in the dark unwholesome caverns of the earth?—And although these beds are said to occur in the vicinity of two of our largest rivers, yet those rivers are not navigable, and we cannot send the articles to foreign markets." Poor narrow-minded policy! that can see nothing valuable in the richest gifts of Heaven, unless they can be all enjoyed by itself, although they be

fraught with incalculable advantages to that age, which will certainly arrive, (be it a hundred or five hundred years distant) when a great part of our forests will have been cut down—large and numerous manufactures established—and the little impediments that so dishearten the present generation, be swept from these rivers. It is the glorious fame of William Penn, that in founding the beautiful city of Philadelphia, he foresaw and provided for the exigencies of generations unborn, and extending in full view before him through the long vista of time.

I beg leave to recur to the ideas offered in my first letter, respecting the important bearing on the interest of a state, of those possessions which stamp an *intrinsic* value on its territory, although they might remain unemployed for centuries. In my last letter also, it was observed, that *a great number of natural substances are frequently required to carry on a single art to advantage*, and that a place where these substances are found in the greatest abundance and in the closest connexion, is best fitted for enabling its inhabitants to excel in arts and manufactures. I take the liberty, sir, of recalling to your recollection these ideas, because they receive so good an illustration in the article before us. A coal mine is an important possession to a state, although hundreds of years should roll away before the mineral can be brought into extensive use.

To see the folly of neglecting the natural advantages which are conferred on a place by the presence of a rich bed of coal, let us suppose that the company of adventurers, who first penetrated the western wilds of Pennsylvania to the spot where the busy and flourishing city of Pittsburg now stands, accidentally fell in with the beds of coal which are deposited there. Perchance some one of the party had witnessed the vast benefits which England had derived from her coal-beds, and hailing with enthusiasm so fortunate a discovery, represented it to his companions as a circumstance which conferred on those lands a peculiar value. Another, perchance, who was unacquainted with the substance itself, and unaccustomed to extend his views beyond the present moment, demanded in derision, "Of what use can more fuel be in this wide wilderness? Are not the forests that surround us sufficient to supply it? And is it not better to cut down this wood, which we wish to clear away, than to delve in the dark caverns of the earth after coal? And if we should not need it for ourselves, pray what use could we make of it? Should we send it down the Ohio to the Western Indians? If then we could neither use it ourselves, nor sell it to others, pray what would it be good for, and how can any one but a *visionary theorist*, suppose that this land derives an additional value from its containing so useless a substance? To one whose views were too limited to penetrate a line beyond the little span of his own existence, and who was ready to condemn every enterprize as visionary which he could not achieve by his own power, it would be vain to urge that one day perhaps those forests would be cut down;—here a populous city would arise;—the regions far to the west and the south and the north, would be filled with inhabitants, and numerous arts might be carried on at this spot to supply the wants of all that region—arts that could proceed only by the aid of this substance, which Providence had stored here perhaps for that very purpose. How well these supposed visions have been realized, the following account may show, taken from the latest geographical notice of Pittsburg. "All the country around the city is full of COAL, and *hence* the city and the suburbs are admirably situated for such manufacturing establishments as require the use of fuel, and a great many such establishments have been erected. Here are eight steam mills; five glass-houses, in which every kind of glass, from a porter-bottle and a window pane, to the most elegant crystal glass is manufactured, to the amount of 200,000 dollars annually; four air furnaces; three breweries; numerous flour-mills, potteries, forges, blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, shifting-mills, distilleries, and other mills and manufactures too numerous to be particularized." To those who believe that North Carolina is doomed to remain stationary, or even to retrogade, while all the other states are advancing in the grand march of improvement—to such, doubtless, the foregoing analogy will appear wholly irrelevant; but to those who believe that she is even now advancing in this career with rapid pace, and that she will continue to advance with accelerated step, it will appear, not only just, but fraught with a useful and important lesson.

PLUMBAGO OR BLACK LEAD. The similarity of this substance to coal, as respects its composition, is the reason for introducing it here. It occurs frequently among the iron beds of the west, and a large deposit has been noticed not far from the Pilot mountain; but the formation which deserves particular notice, is that of the county of Wake,—the most abundant deposit of black lead, as I fully believe, that is to be found on record. It would be easy to adduce proofs to show that this is a treasure, whose value has not been at all understood or appreciated by the people of this state; but I leave all details of this kind to such as may be entrusted with making out the "report" proposed to be made to the board of agriculture, should that body think proper to take the subject under their patronage.

That the foregoing considerations will command the attention of the Rowan Agricultural Society, may be inferred from their proposition which suggested them; but whether they will meet with any better reception from our citizens generally, than after a hasty perusal to be dismissed forever, remains yet to be determined. However this may be, I shall not regret having contributed my mite to develop the resources of the state. Respectfully your obedient servant,

WALTER RALEIGH.

Foreign Intelligence.

Late from Europe.

By the arrival of the packet ship Leeds, captain Stoddard, in the very short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received London papers to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th of April, inclusive.

It will be seen in the first place that the great question of peace or war has been decided, by the entrance of a large body of French troops into Spain.

The state of things on the continent has produced a great sensation in England. The ministry have submitted to parliament the whole budget of negociation between Great Britian and France on the difficulties between the latter nation and Spain. It has been a great object with the French government to ascertain what course Great Britain would pursue in case of actual hostilities between France and Spain for the alledged causes. Great Britain has uniformly answered to these inquiries that other powers had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain—that "the improvement of the new Spanish system, should, according to the laws of nations, be left to Spain itself"—and the British add, that they "cannot see any reasonable apprehensions to France from the state of affairs in Spain"—and as one object of the correspondence on the part of France was to ascertain what *moral* aid Great Britain would afford the former in case of actual hostilities, they should decline the promise of *moral*, which we presume means *pecuniary*, aid, and still more strongly active co-operation.

On the subject of the warlike notes issued by the various powers of the continent, and the withdrawing their ambassadors from Spain, the British ministry answered,—that they should decline holding a common language with their allies upon the occasion, and repeated "that the arrangement of the internal affairs of Spain belonged to Spain itself."

The British government, at the close of the congress of Verona, offered its mediation to France, but it was declined on the ground that the question was considered by the allied powers not merely as French, but European.

In a despatch from Mr. Canning to viscount Marcellus—"That the British government well foresaw the possible danger to the peace of Europe from the collision between France and Spain—and that the same government could not but likewise foresee that a similar, and perhaps greater danger, might arise from an intemperate and injudicious interference in the affairs of Spain; that the spirit of revolution hitherto confined within the Pyrenees, might extend into Europe in general, and find such aliment as might renew the general wars of the French revolutionary era."

In answer to a despatch from Viscount de Chateaubriand, in which he reasserts the dangers to France and Europe from the Spanish revolution, and the disposition of France to remain at peace if Spain will modify her constitution according to a proposal formerly made; Mr. Canning replies, that the British government disclaims for itself, and denies the right in other powers, of requiring any changes in the institutions of independent states, under the threat of hostilities in case of refusal.

In answer to all negociations on the subject, Spain gives one uniform answer, viz. that it is inconsistent with the honour of the Spanish government to admit the intervention of foreigners in her internal concerns—and that she can listen to no proposals for reconsidering her institution while France menaces her with hostilities.

Mr. Canning finally declares, that the British government cannot allow of any attempt on the part of France to appropriate to herself any of the Spanish American Islands or provinces.

The whole correspondence closes with a declaration of neutrality on the part of Great Britain.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The troops of France crossed the Bidasso, the frontier river, on the 7th of April, and by the latest accounts received at Paris, they appear to have occupied Vittoria, Bilboa, and the port and citadel of Guetaria, without meeting any serious opposition from the Constitutionalists. On the day the Bidasso was crossed, an insignificant body, consisting of from 150 to 200 French and Italians, presented themselves to the royalist army with a tri-colored flag. On observing this insigna of rebellion, a whole regiment of infantry was turned out, with Gen. Walin at its head, who having most bravely ordered three cannon shots to be fired, fifteen of the "wretches" were killed or wounded, and on observing the rest to take flight the "victorious" invaders crossed the river with the intention of pursuing the enemy.

On entering Vittoria and Bilboa, we hear of no fighting with Spaniards, no capture of arms or ammunition. At Guetaria, it is triumphantly stated, that 200 men were taken with five pieces of cannon and some prisoners; while it is admitted that "the enemy had abandoned Burgos, since the 14th." It would appear from these statements, that the Spaniards had again adopted that Fabian mode of warfare, which had proved of so much service during the invasion of Napoleon, and which was also so carefully employed by many of our officers during the American revolution. The French armies are stated to have taken up three lines of march, and that on the arrival of the Duke d'Angouleme on the Ebro, "the decisive blow will be struck." We presume that this "decisive blow" means the march to Madrid; the occupation of which city, the ruling party in France calculate as equivalent to the subjugation of the peninsula.

Before the French entered Spain, the duke d'Angouleme addressed a proclamation from his head quarters at Bayonne, to the Spaniards, in which he repeated the old story, that he had no wish but for their "independence, their happiness and their glory;" and this he makes to consist, "in setting free their captive king, in raising again the altar and the throne, in rescuing priests from procriptions, and men of property from speliation."

An embargo had been laid in the French ports on all Spanish vessels laden with grain bound for Spain, and it appeared to be the intention of the French government to exempt from hostilities all merchant vessels belonging to subjects of the former power. It is even said, that they had applied to the other powers of Europe to use their influence with Spain, to follow their example.—The capture of a French frigate, named the Guerriere, by two Spanish brigs almost in sight of Brest, is confidently mentioned; and great alarm appears to have prevailed at Bordeaux and Havre on account of a ship laden with grain having been captured by a Spanish corsair, and carried into St. Sebastian.

Relying on the French bulletins and telegraphic despatches, we should believe that every thing was going on in Spain, agreeably to the wishes and in conformity to the prognostications of their government. A different account, however, is presented us in private letters received in London, the contents of which would subject a Paris editor to condign punishment were he to publish them.—Among the many things that were *foreseen* by the minsters of Louis, the surrender of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna, the moment the French soldiers presented themselves before them, was put down as a matter of certainty. In accordance with this anticipation, no sooner had the intelligence of the passage of the Bidassoa reached Paris, than it was immediately given out that St. Sebastian and Pampeluna had surrendered to the arms of his majesty. The fact, however, turned out to be, that at both of these places the French were, to their astonishment, repulsed with considerable slaughter, and compelled to give up the idea of obtaining possession otherwise than by force. They are said to have calculated on bribing the officers commanding these garrisons to betray their trust. But according to what is stated in private letters, and said to be universally credited at Paris, the French commander was not convinced of his error till he had lost upwards of 800 of his troops by the fire of the Spanish from the walls of St. Sebastian. It is certain that this fortress and Pampeluna were in possession of the Constitutionalists when the last accounts were received at Paris.

So far, also, from the French as they advance, having reason to expect better treatment from the Spaniards, it is stated, on what is considered respectable authority, that the most decided hostility, prevailed every where in the interior against the French name, and that all ranks were determined to resist to the last extremity. The Guerillas had commenced their operations on the rear and flanks of the invaders, who are stated to be already feeling the consequences of these attacks. The smugglers to the amount of 50,000 men, well mounted and armed, are likewise stated to have taken the field against the common enemy. It is added, as a rumour, that the French marshal, general Moncey, instead of penetrating into Spain, had found it advisable to fall back on Toulouse, in consequence of its having been ascertained that general Mina, with 15,000 men, was marching into France. Great desertions continued in the army of the Faith, under the command of the baron de Erolles.

The present situation of Europe engrosses the public attention, almost to the total exclusion of that great hobby of our political quid-nuncs, the presidential question. It may not be amiss or uninteresting, therefore, to give a statement of the number of men employed by Napoleon in the subjugation of Spain, from 1807, to January 1811, taken from the European Magazine of the latter year:—

In 1807—Infantry,	- -	47,500
Cavalry,	- -	7,120
In 1808—Infantry,	- -	209,300
Cavalry,	- -	36,200
In 1809—Infantry,	- -	44 950
Cavalry,	- -	4,302
In 1810—Infantry,	- -	124,500
Cavalry,	- -	23,734
Total in the four years:—		
Infantry,	- - - -	426,250
Cavalry,	- - - -	73,356
Employed in civil line,	-	7,650
Guides, &c.	- - - -	7,550
Grand Total,	- -	514,796
Artillery,	- - - -	820

With this immense force even Napoleon and the great captains who had been trained under his eye, and who were as much accustomed to victory as to battle, failed to bring the Spanish people into subjection! Why, therefore, should we despair of the cause of national independence *now*, because 100,000 men are assembled on the Spanish frontiers, ready to "let slip the dogs of war."

[*Richmond Compiler.*

Great Fire at Constantinople.—The English papers state that none of the houses of the ambassadors suffered at the late fire. The number of houses and shops destroyed is estimated at 8000, with 30 or 60 mosques or chapels. Every thing was laid waste to the distance of a league and a half. Forty thousand persons were without a habitation, and great numbers were consumed, being unable to get out of the reach of the fire by sickness, &c.—This fire is said to have made a deep impression on the minds of the Turks, who with astonishment beheld the conflagration confine itself to Turkish dwellings, and sparing, as if directed by supernatural agency, the dwellings of the christians.

Holland has been again visited by a tremendous flood, in consequence of many of the dykes giving way. In some of the villages nothing was to be seen but the steeples of the churches.

A Frankfort paper states, that in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, a young woman pretended that Bonaparte had appeared to her, and inspired her with the resolution to die to save several thousands of souls. The sacrifice was immediately resolved upon. Men, women, and young girls prepared instruments for the execution, fastened the young woman to a board, and, amid her cries of joy, drove nails into her hands and feet, tore her breast, dashed her head to pieces with a mallet, and sung pious hymns to celebrate her death. Six of the perpetrators were in custody. A sister of this woman had also perished in the most cruel tortures, inflicted by the hands of her brother-in-law, who boasted of having committed this horrid atrocity in fulfilment of the will of God.

From the avanna Noticioso of the 8th ult.

Address of General Vives,

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba,

At length I have landed on your happy shores, to which my ardent wishes had flown before me, for the purpose of rendering, with your assistance, in the sphere of my duties, all the good and happiness to which your patriotic virtues entitle you. If my charge be onerous and have its difficulties, yet there is a consolation in knowing the good dispositions of a people who listen with docility to no voice but that of the laws and of the authorities who execute them.

I am placed at the head of the government of the whole island, and am also appointed superior political chief of the province of Havanna; and in both these capacities I shall consecrate my labors to the fulfilment of the beneficent and paternal view of his majesty and his wise constitutional government. I will be inflexible and decided in removing every obstacle that may interfere with the prosperity of the agriculture, the commerce and industry of this island, and in seeing the tranquility, order and security of the citizens, and the full enjoyment of their rights, as guaranteed to them, be not disturbed. I will not depart from the path of the constitution, nor will I suffer others to do so with impunity.

Happily, the generous character of the inhabitants of the island of Cuba assures me that it will not be necessary that stern and absolute justice should be required to make the weigh of authority be felt; but, on the contrary, I flatter myself that the authority will never have occasion to show itself but as a benignant star, shedding copiously every kind of benefit. Union and fraternity is what I recommend to you with all the feelings of my soul—they form the basis of the present power, and can alone lead to the future glory and prosperity to which this flourishing island is destined. A division to break the ties which nature and custom have strengthened for many centuries—the slightest spark of discord appearing to catch and spread among us, would at once put an end to the riches and population of this island. The days of illusion have passed by; men no longer sacrifice themselves for mere theories. Do not suffer yourselves to be deluded. Compare your actual situation with that of others, and know how to value your country and to desire its preservation. Union and fraternity should express your generous gratitude—union and fraternity shall secure your interest and comfort.

There will not be wanting men, who, assuming different masks to deceive you, will spread fictitious and alarming reports—reports that cannot be true unless we confound good with evil, and unless the Spanish nation has vilely degenerated under the constitutional system to an imitation of the worst of despotic governments in their base and Machiavelian practices of treating the people as if they were slaves or droves of cattle. No—the inhabitants of this island are Spaniards like those of the peninsula, and their misfortunes or their happiness must ever be in common. The government watches incessantly over your interests, and is disposed I assure you to regard you with the same favour as heretofore. Close your ears against falsehood—I can be the organ only of truth.

Fortunately the liberty of the press furnishes the human mind with the means of making known its thoughts with dignity and strength; the constitutional authorities in a representative government are the citizens most interested in knowing public abuses, and even their own involuntary deviations; a friend to knowledge myself, I invite all the inhabitants of wisdom and experience in this island to give me such written or verbal communications as will assist me in discharging my sacred obligations. That which is feared is abhorred; but I have no fears in appreciating that knowledge which may be contributed by others to render my noble ambition of making you happy, complete and satisfied.

And you military of all classes—veterans and militia; in you I also confide that you follow the path of honor, and that by your discipline and subordination you will be the first to show your respect for the authorities and laws. The military force proclaimed our constitution and elevated the throne which governs us so gloriously; but to sustain them, it is indispensable that your conduct be not opposed to the duties which the constitution and king demand of us. When the Greeks and Romans enjoyed their greatest liberty the discipline of their armies was the most severe. Let the peaceable citizen see in you the defenders of the country, and not the enemies of his tranquility and repose. I shall present myself before you with the laws in my hand; and they shall say to him who does not obey them: "you are not a good soldier—you are not a constitutional Spaniard—you deserve punishment and you shall receive it."

Such are my wishes, inhabitants of this island; wishes that if I can see realized, the most painful sacrifices will be gratifying to me. The gates of my dwelling shall always be open, that your access to me may be free; and the avenues to my heart shall admit you with kindness. What pleasure, what glory for me, if under my command you flourish in prosperity—if citizens love each other; if the judicial power administers justice promptly and correctly; if the public functionaries are zealous in the fulfilment of their duties; if the provincial deputations promote the common good of the provinces; if the municipal authorities preserve a good police; if the militia keep a strict and salutary discipline; in short, if the Spanish constitution be carried into full and vigorous practice. One half is already gained towards obtaining these great objects—the desire and intention of the supreme power in the island—the other half is left to others; to do that freely which it would be painful for me to be obliged to compel them to do, but which if necessary my duty must enforce.

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, let my sentiments be impressed upon your hearts—and look on me as your friend and as the impartial protector of your rights.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

Philadelphia, May 17.

We have in our hands an address of of the (new) "supreme executive power" of Mexico, dated 4th April, 1823, to their countrymen, announcing the dowfal of tyranny and the restoration of the "sovereign congress." We understand that the minister of Mexico here has received despatches of the same date, which apprize him of the happy change of government in Mexico, and direct him to notify the circumstance to the American president.—Perfect tranquility reigned there, and sanguine hopes were entertained that things would go on well—as the friends of order and liberty could desire.—*Nat. Gaz.*

New York, May 16.

Capt. Matthews, who left Tampico on the 25th ult. states that, on the 9th, the congress of Mexico decreed that the ex-emperor, Iturbide, should be banished to *Italy*, and that he should be allowed a pension of $25,000 per annum. Capt. M. has brought dispatches from the Mexican government to its minister here, and from the American consul.

From the National Advocate.

DISASTROUS INTELLIGENCE.

By the ship Douglass, capt. Brown, from Curacoa we have received the following di[illegible]s intelligence respecting the Colombian squadron, from our attentive correspondent. The squadron has been captured, by allowing itself to fall in with a heavy Spanish fleet, under *English colors*; and, after a sanguinary action, was taken. The gallant commodore Daniels, a native of the United States, was killed. He fought his vessel until he had not a shot in his locker, and she was sinking, with his flag nailed to the mast. This is a heavy loss, but by no means calculated to destroy the spirit of the Colombians; they may prolong the war, but eventually their independence will be achieved.

Curacoa, *May* 3—10 *A. M.*

DEAR SIR—The affairs of Colombia, which but a few days ago shone forth with lustre, has unexpectedly met with repulse and disasters little to have been expected.

Porto Cabello was on the point of surrendering, and Colombia would have been free. Alas! how uncertain are the decrees of fortune.

Two days ago (the first inst.) a fleet of vessels appeared off Porto Cabello, and was soon discovered to be vessels of war under the British flag; they advanced slowly; the unsuspecting Colombians meet them as friends; but as soon as they were under the guns of this "would be" British squadron, down came their flags, and up went the royal Spanish in their stead; an action took place, but the disparity of force compelled the patriots to yield, thus was (in 7 hours and 10 minutes) Colombia deprived of her brightest ornament, the best part of her navy.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 4.

We have pleasure in announcing Willie P. Mangum, esq. as a candidate to represent this district in the eighteenth congress of the United States.

We have also the pleasure to state, that Duncan Cameron, esq. is a candidate to represent the county of Orange in the senate of this state.

James Mebane, esq. John M'Cauley, esq. and John Boon, esq. are candidates for the house of commons from this county, and Thomas Clancy, esq. a candidate to represent the town of Hillsborough in the state legislature.

WAR IN EUROPE.

The arrival of the ship Leeds at New York in a very short passage from Liverpool, brings official intelligence of the commencement of hostilities between France and Spain. The most interesting articles furnished by this arrival will be found in the second and last pages of this paper. It is reported that the emperor Alexander totally *disapproves* of the conduct of the British government in its recent negotiations with France in regard to Spain, as having a tendency to weaken the efforts of France; and that he has declared his intention of supporting the French king with the whole force of his empire. If this be true, and there is much reason to believe that it is, we cannot for a moment suppose that England will remain inactive; and the approach of a Russian army towards the south of Europe, may be considered as the signal for a general war throughout the whole continent. This war, in which the pride of sovereign power is arrayed against the people, cannot be looked upon with indifference. The magnitude of the question involved in the issue of this contest, raises it above the level of ordinary warfare. Contending armies are not now arrayed against each other for the possession of a strip of territory; but for the extinction or support of civil liberty. The end, or the consequences of the war thus commenced, it is not our province, because it is beyond our power to foretel; but we may hope that a watchful Providence will render abortive the efforts of the "holy alliance" to rivet the fetters of despotism, and that the invading armies of Louis and Alexander will return from this iniquitous war clothed with no greater honour than accompanied the retreat of the innumerable legions of a vian glorious Xerxes on his invasion of Greece.

The Convention—The proceedings of the meeting of delegates, held in this place on Thursday last on this important question, will be given in our next.

During the last session of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, in Moore county, on Tuesday 20th ult. an accident occurred which must have been truly alarming, to those within reach of its effects; the whole number of magistrates in the court (except two,) were assembled for the purpose of electing a sheriff and other county officers, and a crowd of other persons were present, to witness the result. The votes had all been given in, and the presiding magistrate in an authoritative tone, made the demand 'are you all ready?' when the principal beam which supported the floor of the court house, at the distance of twelve feet from the ground, gave way, and the floor broke through with a tremendous crash, discharging its living and alarmed contents in a very unexpected and confused manner into the space below—many were severely wounded, but fortunately no lives are supposed to be lost. Whether the Lawyers were saved by their generally reputed Father, or whether that supposition being altogether fabulous, they are not so bad as are generally supposed, and therefore are more precious in the eyes of Providence, we will not decide; they were, however, all absent when the misfortune happened, and consequently suffered no injury.

Fayetteville Gaz

John Cowan, Esq. is appointed cashier of the Wilmington Branch of the State Bank, in the room of A. M. Hooper, esq. resigned.

On the 19th instant, a man by the name of Moyd, on his way from an election at Santee, S. C. was seized and bound by four white men, and taken on board of a boat in the North Santee river, where he was beaten to death, and his body thrown overboard.

Mr. Shelden Clark, of Oxford, Ct. lately made a donation of 5,000 dollars to Yale College.

The late disturbance in Harvard College, which caused the dismissal of about 50 members of the senior class, is said to have arisen from the violent excesses committed by the larger part of that class in pursuing their resentment towards an individual class mate.

We learn by the Philadelphia papers that the works for the Scuylkill navigation are going on with great rapidity, and the whole distance, of about 100 miles, to Mount Carbon, will be nearly completed this season. Two thousand men are engaged in this work.

Mortification.—Dr. Ainslie, of the British East India company, has discovered that the Balsam of Peru will arrest the progress of mortification. The mode of using it is to dip a piece of lint in the balsam and lay it over the affected part, as soon as the mortification appears.

Charleston, (S. C.) May 17.

By the brig Charles, we have received Matanzas papers to the 10th inst. inclusive. They contain nothing worth notice. The trade of piracy begins to be one of much danger and little profit; the establishment of convoys on the Cuba coast by commodore Porter, and the constant cruizing of his vessels on the north side of the Island, and that of the British vessels on the southern side, will we hope completely finish the business of outlawed robberies and wanton murder.

The Rev. Thomas Paul, of Boston, has been appointed, by the Massachusetts Baptist Society, on a mission to Hayti, and is to embark soon for Port-au-Prince.

At New York, a few evenings since, a man was taken to the watch-house in consequence of being found intoxicated, who was *an hundred and one year old!* He was active and cheerful; but the Advocate cautions him to mend his habits, before they are confirmed by age!

The editor of the Danville, Penn. Press, says, "We have brought suits against a great many of our subscribers, for which we offer no apology. We have, independent of the notices in our paper, sent an agent with stated accounts to the amount of $700, and after riding six days and paying his expenses, he collected $10—this needs no comment; we shall sue every man who owes us one cent.—In nine cases out of ten, where we have presented our accounts, our *respectable patrons* have disputed bills which they know to be just."

Wodbury, (N. J.) May 21.

Fatal Effects of Intemperance.—We have been informed that a jury of inquest was held on the 10th inst. upon the body of a young girl, the daughter of Charles Forrest, residing near the town of Salem, who died of the bruises received from her father in a fit of intoxication. It appears that the wretched man had come home drunk, and his wife and daughter had hid his rum jug—this so incensed him, that he began beating both mother and daughter in a most shocking manner. The girl died almost immediately after he had desisted—and her mother is now confined to her bed in consequence of the bruises she has received. Forrest has been committed to Salem jail.

By the Upper Canada Herald, received yesterday morning, we learn that a disturbance of a serious nature took place on Grindstone Island, in the St. Lawrence, which heretofore has been in possession of the British. The commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, decided it to belong to the United States; and our government published the order, which is considered final and conclusive; but as the British government has not ratified and proclaimed it, the Canadians do not consider it binding; and accordingly continued to cut and raft timber from the Island. The American owner, who derived his title from the State of New York, had a civil process served. The deputy sheriff was resisted and beaten. A detachment of militia was called out, and several of the party who resisted the deputy sheriff, were taken prisoners to Watertown gaol

Middletown (Ct.) Sent.

New Orleans.—Domestic commotions have arisen to an alarming height in the city of New Orleans between the French and American citizens. Several lives have been lost in personal combats. It will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the legislature of Louisiana, that the presence of the United States' troops is considered necessary to preserve tranquility.

Wil. Record.

Louisiana Legislature, April 5.

Whereas it is currently reported, and generally believed, that a court of inquiry is at present, or is about to be organized at Baton Rouge, for the express purpose of inquiring into the propriety and expediency of removing the regular troops from that station, and thence transfer them to a point at which they cannot on an emergency, act for the defence of the state of Louisiana; and whereas from the geographical position of this state, as well as from the violent tendencies of a certain description of its population, it is indispensably necessary that we should always have at some accessible point, an adequate organized force:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to be unceasingly urgent with the Executive of the United States, in protesting and remonstrating against the removal, from our territory, of such a portion of the regular troops as are necessary for our safety and protection, in cases either of foreign invasion or domestic commotion.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit forthwith, a copy of the above to the president of the United States.

An experienced farmer in Connecticut, states that pieces of cloth dipped in sulphur and greas, and placed upon poles about every ten or twelve rods through a piece of corn, will effectually secure it from the ravages of crows. He has practised this method with success the last seven years.

We copy the following particulars of a most horrid murder, which occurred in the neighbourhood of Clinton, Georgia, from the Southern Recorder:

It appears there had been a fishing party during the day, composed, perhaps of relations, of which party John M. Williams, the person who committed the shocking deed, was one. On their return in the evening, accompanied by his brother-in-law and wife, he appeared in ill-humor with his wife, and descended even to abuse, but by the interposition of those present, he desisted, and the storm that appeared lowering, passed over without leaving any vestiges indicative of its recurrence; but alas! it was a fatal security into which he had lulled their suspicions! When about to depart, he bade the sister of his wife, in an *impressive* manner, to bid her farewell; but not suspecting the import of this prophetic observation, they proceeded homewards. 'Ere they had been absent fifteen minutes, he commenced the execution of his demoniacal designs, by upbraiding her with incontinency and by stabbing her. She immediately fled, but in consequence of her debility, occasioned by giving birth to an innocent then not ten days old, he easily overtook her, and with a severe blow brought her senseless to the ground. Commanding the assistance of a negro girl who was close at hand, he reconducted her to the house, and placed her on the bed, when reanimation was soon restored; then, with unexampled ferocity he caught up the infant, and with unrelentless fury, cast it violently into the yard; returning to the bedside with his knife drawn, he recommenced his abuse of his wife and attempted to extort confessions by repeatedly stabbing her, renewing his enquiries with a hellish satisfaction, at each successive stab. The negro girl profiting by his position, seized him and cast him without the door, giving to Mrs. Williams time to escape, which she embraced with as much alacrity as her situation would admit of, and had fled perhaps fifty yards, when this monster retook her, and dragging her by the hair some distance, despatched her by cutting her throat from ear to ear in the most horrid manner. By this time the alarm had reached the nearest neighbor, who hastened to the scene of misery. He had by this time exchanged his knife for a razor, and kneeling in the attitude of prayer near the body of his murdered wife, was attempting to despatch himself; he had completed part of his design, but finding the task more arduous than that of murdering his wife, he only succeeded, as is believed, in making an incision in the windpipe, and it is thought will recover, to answer before an earthly tribunal for this unnatural deed. Four helpless children bewail the loss of their mother.

In Henry county, Georgia, William Fitzgerald has been found guilty of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung; and in Wilkes county, of the same state, Woodard Framel has been condemned to death for procuring a slave to murder by poison an infant female orphan, his sister! "Perpetrated, says the judge, by an *agent* so debased, upon a *sex* so helpless, an *age* so tender, a *condition* so unprotected, and a *relation* so dear, will it be uncharitable to say it was a deed *the most remorseless!*"

In Vermont, Silas Hathaway, jun. and Joel H. Harvey, have been sentenced to 15 years hard labor in the state prison for burglary; and Roderick Brown and Jonas Stewart, 7 years each for forgery.

The Great Match Race.—Our readers have not forgotten, we presume, that a match was made, last autumn, to run the celebrated and victorious New-York horse Eclipse against any other horse, on the Long Island course, some time this month. The papers have for some time given "note of preparation" for the contest, and five or six Virginia and North-Carolina horses have gone on, from among whom it is supposed one will be selected to contest the field with Eclipse. The New York American of Saturday gives us the following information. Who could have supposed the subject of the presidential election could have in any manner identified itself with a match-race? *Nat. Intel.*

New York, May 17.

For the information of those who take an interest in the event, we state that direct accounts from the south leave no doubt that the great match race will positively be run, and, as we think, will as positively be won, by the COURSER OF THE NORTH. The decision of this sectional sporting feeling may, and by some will be received as indicative of the result of a more momentous question: and we are ourselves willing to commit the cause of Mr. Adams to Eclipse, and give Mr. Crawford what chance there may be for any southern racer.

The races on Long-Island excite unusual interest this spring from the great efforts making by southern sportsmen to bring into the field such horses as will be able to beat the New-York *Eclipse*, and the Vermont *Cock of the Rock*. What horse will beat, we are not able to predict; but we venture to prophesy, that many men will lose money who can ill spare it, while others will win, who could do as well without it.

Trenton True Amer.

NEW-YORK RACES.

CLEAR THE COURSE!!

Our union races next week, will make more noise than New-Market or Epsom, and Eclipse excite more interest than the famous filly Moses, belonging to our friend the Duke of York. Strangers are pouring in from all quarters. We have white hats and sallow faces from the south—rosy cheeks and cunning phizzes from the east—Johnny raws from the north—and a few of the knowing ones from the west—current and uncurrent money quite plenty—race course crowded each day—twenty horses training, and every effort made to beat Eclipse.

It is impossible to say how the thing will go. The southerners are full of money, and ready to bet any sum against Eclipse—the north is also ready to pony up any thing in behalf of their favorite sorrel.—Much speculation and jockying on the tapis. Our Wall-street brokers wont touch the stock. Harry Srightful, has a cool $500 on Eclipse—ditto Bobby Careless—ditto Jack Humdrum—Tom Tick 2000—do. Baron Nabem—do. the hon. Jack Shuffle—1,500 capt. Snacks—1,500 Billy Wagtail, together with a thousand minor bets of hats, coats, boots, *et cetera*. These offers have been promptly backed by the knowing ones of the Pedee, the Santee, the Waccamaw, and the Roanoke, who are all on the ground with their little negers, and appear to be up to a thing or too.

Frank Sportive has a new barouche, Tommy Smashem a new gig and tandem—lots of crop tail ponies are ready, and we are threatened with six entire new carriages, brass furniture, yellow pannels, new liveries, spanking greys, lace veils, full purses, silk parasols, Leghorn flats,—"that's your sort," as Goldfinch says. All is bustle and preparation. "Will you dine with me Monday, Bob?"—"What, me? ho, O dear, O Lord, ho, ha, I'm engaged three days to dine on the race course, ho! ho! *ha! ha!*" "Pray ma'am, shall we make up our little pic nic to Orange springs on Monday or Tuesday?" "Dear me, you forget, sir—we go to the *races*."—"O beg pardon." "Carman, fetch me a load of nut wood, on Tuesday."—"Cant sir"—"must have it now." "I'm going to the races, on Tuesday; Long Island against sweet potatoes for ever."—"Hear you sweepy, my chimnies want sweeping, come Tuesday."—"Cant massa, I go to de races—we all valk dere—got six shillings to bet on Clipse,—nothing from the slave-holding state beat us liberty and quality boys."

In the meantime all is active preparation on that famous course. Booths erecting, flags flying, pigs roasting, fiddlers tuning, and all dust and confusion.

N. B. Six pick-pockets were yesterday lodged in Bridewell, being on their way to the race-course, to trade in their vocation. *Advocate.*

MARRIED,

In Bertie county, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. *Jacob D. Rascoe* to Miss *Sarah F. Spivey*.

In the same county, on the 22d ult. Mr. *Robert Miller* to Miss *Rebecca Peterson*.

Also, in the same county, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Morris, Dr. *James Ware* to Mrs. *Ward*, relict of the late Joshua Ward, esq.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Greatest heat.
May	28	53	75	78
	29	66	86	86
	30	67	75	80
	31	64	70	75
June	1	64	70	75
	2	54	76	84
	3	56	76	83

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Orange Agricultural Society, will take place at the Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, on the Thursday after the fourth Monday in August next, when the officers for the next year will be elected. It is expected that the members will pay their dues on or before that time.

J. Taylor, jr. *Sec'y.*

June 2. 73—

FOR SALE,

In the town of Hillsborough, on accommodating terms, a large, convenient, well finished house, pleasantly situated, on a highly improved lot, containing every necessary out-building. Inquire of

James Webb.

June 3. 73—tf

To those Interested.

AS I shall be in the eastern section of this state in a few days, I will attend to any business relative to lands sold on account of direct tax, on property of non-residents, and purchased by individuals, if duly authorised by those concerned.

Persons wishing to employ me must apply immediately.

John Van Hook, jr.

June 2. 73—

NOTICE.

AT May term, 1823, of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration upon the rights and credits of James M'Clure, deceased, was granted to me: all those indebted to the estate of the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Jacob Summers,

Administrator.

June 3. 73—3wp

BEWARE of John B. Vincent, of Orange, as a man that will avail himself of the benefit of the act of limitation, which he plead against me before Chesley F. Fausett, esq. for the sum of 36 shillings; which sum was adjudged just. I therefore thus publicly caution the good citizens of this state to beware of placing any confidence in his integrity.

Richard W. Browning.

May 29. 73—1w

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

The following paper, published by the "Provisional government of Spain," being the regency named by the government of France to represent the authority with which that government marches its armies to re-invest the king of SPAIN, shows a degenerate spirit unworthy of the Castilian name. According to the doctrine of this Proclamation, the people and the soil of SPAIN are the personal property of the king, and are to own no law but his will. "The edifice of anarchy destroyed," that is, the constitution abrogated, "institutions may be established which his majesty *may deign to grant.* It is hoped that the people of Spain—nay even the king of Spain himself, will justly appreciate the dictation thus attempted at the point of the of bayonet by foreigners. They must be faithless equally to their cause and to their most solemn adjurations, if they do not. *Nat. Intel.*

From a Paris Paper, of April 15.

PROCLAMATION.

Of the Provisional Junta of the Spanish Government to the Spanish nation.

GENEROUS SPANIARDS! After three years of public calamity, brought on our country by the rebellion of some guilty sons, the day of peace at length rises for you, and with it the happy influence of order and justice.

Europe, affected by your misfortunes, and fatigued by the cries of sedition, calls with all its prayers for the termination of your calamities; and a generous descendant of St. Louis is crossing your frontier at the head of a faithful and glorious army, to assist your efforts and accomplish your wishes.

Spaniards! They are no longer those hostile standards which formerly threatened your liberty: it is the banner of peace, borne by valiant warriors. This banner is destined to heal the wounds which anarchy has made, to cover with its protecting shield those brave men who are about to restore the throne and the altar, and to deliver our unhappy king and his august family from the captivity in which they are held by a handful of rebellious subjects.

This eminent service which our allies are rendering us acquires a new lustre from the disinterestedness and generosity which govern it: your government attests, on its honor and truth, that no sentiment of ambition or interest mixes with this noble resolution: the common danger arising from the mischiefs with which the revolution threatens Europe, has given to political virtue its ancient lustre and chivalrous character; it is consoling to humanity to see the resolutions of cabinets, and the councils of kings, offer sublime and repeated examples of that policy, which has not for its object increase of territory or interested treaties, but the consolidation of the principles of justice and the foundations of society, threatened with universal dissolution.

Spaniards! Europe renders justice to your loyalty; it knows that it is one of the virtues which most ennobles your character: it is far from confounding your generous sentiments with those attributed to you by the friends of the revolution, in order to cover with the name of the general opinion of the nation, the excesses and crimes of a faction.

The moment is come, when, free from the oppression which weighed upon you, you are able to show to Europe, how just and merited was the opinion which she had formed of your sentiments: let us not leave to our armies and to those of our allies the glory of our deliverance—the whole nation is interested in sharing in the great success—but never let the energetic expression of its will be sullied by any one of those excesses at which honor and generosity revolt.

Spaniards! Your provisional government declares that it does not recognize, and that it considers as never having existed, the political and administrative acts of the government erected by rebellion, and that it establishes, therefore, provisionally, that administration of the state which existed before the violence of anarchy in 1820.

The edifice of anarchy thus destroyed, and the king, our master, restored to liberty, then the institutions may be established which circumstances advise and require, and which his majesty may deign to grant.

The provisional junta of the government of the Spanish nation recognizes only in the king the origin and seat of the sovereign authority, and, as a necessary consequence, does not admit in the political system any modification which is not admit in the political system any modification which is not made directly by the king, by the advice of those wise men whom he may be pleased to consult.

Spaniards! the experiment which you have made ought to awaken all your vigilance, and to put you on your guard against the insidious and deceitful suggestions of revolution.

Our king, always disposed to secure the happiness of his people, will find, no doubt, in our ancient laws, in our usages and customs, wise provisions, which, combined with our character, and in harmony with our manners and our wants, will fix, in a stable and advantageous manner, our future destiny.

Spaniards, it is for you the glory is reserved of exterminating the revolutionary Hydra which, repulsed from all the states of Europe, has come, in seeking an asylum, to strike our native land with sterility and calamity. Let the most perfect harmony be the device of our noble cause: let there be only one will where there is only one wish and one interest—the safety of religion, of our king, and of our country. By the provisional junta,

EGUIA, ERRO, CALDERON.

Bayonne, April 6.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

London, April 21.

A report has just reached us, and we fear upon good authority, that our government has received an intimation that the emperor Alexander totally *disapproves* of the conduct of the British government in its recent negociation with Spain; and being of opinion that such a negociation has a direct tendency to weaken all the efforts of France, and to confirm what he is pleased to deem the audacity of the Spanish cortes, he (the emperor Alexander) deems it necessary to notify, that he shall support the French king with the whole forces of his empire; and, to that end, has ordered the march of a Russian army towards the Netherlands. A corps d'armie of eight thousand men is immediately to be assembled at Dantzic; and, it is understood, that this corps will be instantly marched forwards. The emperor Alexander expresses it as his decided conviction, that the French cause is the cause of all crowned heads; and that, unless a common effort be made to extirpate revolutionary principles and practices, there will not be a monarchy in Europe.

We understand, that the effect of the Spanish revolution upon the Russian dominions in Poland, have led to this decisive step on the part of the Russian emperor; and that, under the panic of apprehension of the result of these doctrines, he is resolved to make a common cause with the king of France in the war against Spain.

Now, it is impossible not to foresee, that this measure of the Russian despot may lead to the most important results, and that it becomes the duty of the British government to take a deliberate survey of its own situation, and of the probable cost and possible issue of its neutrality under such a condition of circumstances. The question, in a word, consists of two points;—the first, what would it cost us in our own immediate sacrifices to go to war; and whether the possible good of such a war be equivalent to this cost? The second point is, what will be the possible result of our remaining at peace—how will it affect our future condition?

As to the first of these questions, we have no hesitation in saying that the country cannot go to war on a great scale without a most enormous expense,—an expense both in money and suffering so great, as to render it a point of prudence to avoid it at every event short of incurring a greater peril in future. We cannot afford a war for mere principles. We cannot afford a war from sympathy or generosity to a brave and free people, suffering under oppression. Three years' war would fix us with three or four millions additional taxes upon the peace which should conclude it; and where and whence are those taxes to come? We may borrow the principal; and the expenditure of the principal amongst us, so long as it lasts, may invigorate trade, commerce, and agriculture,—more mechanics will be employed, and there will, in every thing, be a larger consumption. But this will necessarily cease with the peace, and then the community must pay the annual interest of the one hundred and forty millions by which the debt will be augmented. This will be the cost of war; the replacement of the taxes which have been recently removed, or of others still more burdensome.

On the other hand, let us look to the second question, what will be the event of our remaining at peace? The event will be this—first, that the Spaniards will be overwhelmed;—secondly, that a most abominable and atrocious principle will be established—so far as the continent is concerned—in the Law of Nations, namely, that it is the right and duty of kings to superintend the interests of monarchy in all neighbouring nations; and to put down any reform, or attempts at reform, which menace to abridge the plenary power of kings over their subjects;—and, thirdly, that the power of Russia, already so enormous as to excite a just apprehension for the balance of power, will be further confirmed and augmented, inasmuch as such a triumph over popular principles must necessarily consolidate the Russian power. In Poland only, has Russia any thing to fear, and Europe, any thing to hope, as respects the subdivision of the Russian empire; and is it the unquestioned policy of every nation in Europe, not to stop the moral effect of this cause, by the course of which alone, Russia can be reduced within the due limits of the balance of power. Russia, as she rests at present, is an immense, a cumbrous, and an overwhelming physical force overhanging free Europe; and it is unquestionably the first interest of mankind in general, that this power should be broken by division.

What then is the true point of policy? We think this, that we should join in the war so far as our own actual interests allow; namely, by such a naval force as would be sufficient to save Cadiz, and thereby render nugatory the invasion by France; and which would not, at the same time, cost more than this country could afford, and than the object would be worth. We think that Mr. Canning's objection to this course is a mere rhetorical flourish of words—a mere fanciful point of national pride. We are bound, we think, in due policy, to do all that we can; and as we can do this, and as the object is unquestionably worth it, we think we ought so to act.

If the Russian army should enter Spain, we think that the English ministry will be inexcusable, unless they take immediate possession (for the Spaniards) of Cadiz, Corunna, Ferrol, and whatever other towns may be within our reach, and within our means of defence by sea. We should be the last to advise a war without any object proportionate to its cost; we well know, that any such war (to make use of the *argumentum ad hominem*) will cost ourselves and all others in the same condition of life, at least twenty pounds a-year for fifty years to come; and we, and all others like us, have therefore a direct interest in the question. But even with this consideration before us, we say gravely and deliberately, let us venture a naval war; and let us assist by garrisoning Spanish towns and forts, if Russia shall enter Spain. Let neither Russia nor France have a ship on the ocean; and let us spare no efforts to excite Poland to make another venture for her independence.

Activity.—A Mr. Roussell of Lille made his appearance in January last in London, as a posture maker for the lovers of statuary and painting, and attracted much attention. Although his size is below the middle one, he being only five feet two inches in height, yet, say the journalists, that defect is immediately forgotten on a view of the grand and powerful expression of his muscles and the agility and suppleness of his movements. It is reported of him that he has stood under a weight of 2000 lbs. supported by a board on his back, and walked round the corn market at Paris, carrying on his back two sacks of corn and a man bearing another sack, making altogether a load nearly equal to eleven hundred weight. His feats of activity and strength are almost unexampled, as the following instances may testify. In London, he sat on the ground with his feet extended, and by the mere strength and elasticity of his muscles, he sprang on his feet, holding at arm's length a half hundred weight in his right hand; and again resuming his place on the ground, he bore two men in his arms, stretched out, and without a rest, and sprang in like manner on his feet with that great load, &c. &c.

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale two hundred acres of land on the head waters of Hyco and Eno, adjoining the lands of Asahel Moore and others, and am willing to take a fair price for it. Mr. Moore will show the land. Application may be made to Jonathan P. Sneed, esq. of Hillsborough, or to me in Oxford.

Wm. M. Sneed.

may 6. 69—2m

Cane Creek Agricultural Society.

AT a meeting of the West Cane Creek Agricultural Society, held at Union School House on the 14th of the 12th month, 1822, a proposition was made to change the time and place of meeting, which was agreed to, and ordered, that hereafter this society hold their meetings at the Western School House, two miles west of Woody's ferry, on the second seventh day in the 3d, 6th, 9th and 12th months in each year.

Extract from the minutes of the society.

Joseph Newlin, *Sec'ry.*

5th mo. 6th, 1823. 71—

From the Youth's Magazine.

TO-MORROW.

Composed on reading a poem in the Youth's Magazine, entitled "Evening Thoughts," concluding with "To-morrow still is mine!"

Who says "To-morrow still is mine!"
As if his eyes could peer
Through the thick mists of future time,
And trace out life's career?
To-morrow! stranger, it may be
A phantom never grasp'd by thee.

How canst thou tell To-morrow's sun
Shall shine around thy path?
Thy mortal work may then be done,
And thou may'st sleep in death.
O! say not then, "To-morrow's mine"—
The present hour alone is thine.

Hast thou not seen the eager child
The butterfly pursue?
He almost grasp'd it—as he smiled
It vanish'd from his view.
And, O! has not To-morrow seem'd,
To some, as near—yet never beam'd?

Where is To-morrow? hidden deep
From human ear or eyes
And who shall smile or who shall weep
No mortal may descry.
And he that lives upon To-morrow,
Shall often drink the cup of sorrow.

But, should To-morrow never rise,
What other scenes would meet thee?
Were earth to vanish from thy eyes,
Would heaven's bright splendors greet thee?
O! then, it matters not to thee
E'en should "To-morrow" never be.

From the Charleston Courier.

To be, or not to be—a Lawyer.

"Vix bon fidei viro convenit auxilium in publecium policeri quod in præsentissimis quibusque periculis desit."—QUINTILLIAN.

"No man has a right to undertake the public defence of a client, who does not possess presence of mind."

"The above observation induced me, (says Green in his Diary) to relinquish the profession of the law." The same author, in a subsequent part of his work, says:—"I read Montesquieu's interesting portrait of himself, in the Monthly Magazine for March, 1799. Two traits touched me so nearly, that I felt a responsive thrill as I read them." "It has given me (says Montesquieu) no high opinion of myself, to perceive that there are very few offices in the state, for which I am qualified. I am lost, when I ask myself what is the decision of the law; yet I have been anxious to make myself master of the intricacies of form; and I am the more angry with myself, because I see men of mean understanding, acquire what I could not attain. In treating of topics profound or difficult, I am obliged to reflect much, as I proceed, to prevent my ideas from falling into confusion."

The diffidence of Montesquieu, compared with the confidence of some young legislators and lawyers, recalls Mr. Pope's sarcasm:

"And fools rush in, where angels fear to tread."

Rousseau, as well as Montesquieu, seems to have been disqualified for the bar.

"Il no faut, me disoit, Rosseau, un jour, que le plus petit argument pour me renverser. Je a ai d'esprit qu'une demiheure apres les autres. Je sais ce qu'il faut repondre precisement quand il a en est plus tems."

"The slightest opposition in argument (said Rousseau, one day) is sufficient to overset me. My understanding does not serve me till half an hour after that of others. I am prepared to answer, precisely when the moment of answering is gone by."

St. Pierre's Studies of Nature.

These prefatory extracts, lead to the following remarks of an acute writer in Campbell's Magazine for 1823; to which we earnestly invite the attention of the parents of those who embrace the profession of the law.

THE BAR.

From Campbell's Magazine.

Your remark is just, that our bar is grievously overstocked, and crowds of fresh members flock in every term, as if for the sole purpose, and certainly with the effect of starving one another. If the annual emoluments of the profession were collected into a common fund, and equally distributed among the corps, the proportion of each would not exceed a miserable pittance. The ordinary explanation of this is that the profession of the law is like a lottery, where the great prizes allure many competitors. —This is true to a certain extent even in England; but I suspect, with this difference, that, in England every person, before he purchases a ticket, assures himself that he has not only some chance for the highest prizes, but a great chance for the intermediary and smaller ones; whereas, with us, not more than one fourth of the holders of tickets have the slightest ground of calculating upon either the one or the other.

A popular charm, I should rather say a delusion, attaches to the name of a "counsellor;" and parents, duped be certain vague and absolete associations, continue to precipitate their sons into this now more than precarious career, without the least advertence to their substantial prospects of success, and in utter ignorance of the peculiar habits and talents required to obtain it. It is a common by-word with us, that no one who really deserves to succeed at the bar will fail. This may be very true; but what a complication of qualities, what a course of privation, what trials of taste and temper and pride are involved in that familiar and ill-understood assertion. A young barrister who looks to eminence through his own unaided merits, must have a mind and frame prepared by nature for the endurance of unremitted toil. He must cram his memory with the arbitrary principles of a complex and incongruous code, and be equally prepared, as occasion serves, to apply or misapply them. He must not only surpass his competitors in the art of reasoning right from right principles—the logic of common life, but he must be equally an adept in reasoning right from wrong or from right ones. He must learn to glory in a perplexing sophistry, as in the discovery of immortal truth. He must make up his mind and his face to demonstrate in open court, with all imaginable gravity, that nonsense is replete with meaning and that the clearest meaning is manifestly nonsense by construction.

"This is what is meant by "legal habits of thinking;" and to acquire them, he must not only prepare his faculties by a course of assiduous and direct cultivation, but he must absolutely forswear all other studies and speculations that may interfere with their perfection. There must be no dallying with literature; no bankering after comprehensive theories for the good of mankind; all such "trivial fond records" must be done away. He must keep to his digests and indexes. He must see nothing in mankind but a great collection as plaintiffs and defendants; and must consider no revolution in their affairs as comparable in interest to the last term report of point of practice in Ranco Regis. As he walks the streets he must give way to no sentimental musings. There must be no "concerning with the skies; no idle dreams of love, and rainbows, and poetic forms, all the bright allusion upon which the "fancy fee" can least. If a thought of love intrudes, it must be connected with the law of marriage settlements, and articles of separation from bed and board. So of the other passions, and of all the most interesting incidents and situations in life—he must view them merely with reference to their legal effect and operation." If a funeral passes by, he must, instead of permitting his imagination to follow the mourners to the grave, consider how far the executor may have made himself liable for a waste of assets, by some supernumerary plumes and hatbands, "beyond the state and circumstances of the deceased."

Such is a part, and a very small part of the probationary discipline to which the candidate for forensic eminence must be prepared to submit; and if he can hold out for ten or fifteen years, his superior claims may begin to be known and rewarded.—But success will bring no diminution of toil and self denial. The bodily and mental labor of a successful barrister's life would be sufficient if known before hand, to appal the stoutest. Besides this, it has many peculiar annoyances. His life is passed in a tumult of perpetual contention, and he must compound with his sensibility to give and receive the hardest knocks. He has no choice of cases; he must throw himself, heart and soul, into the most unpromising that is confided to him. He must contend with obstreperous witnesses; he must have lungs to out-clamor the most clamorous. He must make speeches without materials. He must keep battering for hours at an impregnable jury. He is before the public, and at the mercy of public opinion; and if every nerve is not strained to the utmost to achieve what is impossible, the public, with its usual good nature, will attribute the failure to want of zeal or capacity in the advocate, or to any thing rather than badness in the cause.

Finally, he must appear to be sanguine even after defeat, and be prepared to tell a knavish client, beat out of the courts of common law, that his is a clear case for equity. No man without the rarest qualifications, or that fortuitous aid upon which few have a right to count, can rationally expect to arrive at eminence in the profession of the law, upon less rigorous conditions.

Want is little to be dreaded, when a man has a short time left to be miserable. Of all poverty, that of the mind is most deplorable.

The generality of men never judge of others, but by their reputation, or by their fortune.